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Advertisements for casual insertion are charged at the rate of fifteen cents per line; contract rates by the year made known on application. Condensed advertisements are inserted at the rate of fifty cents per twenty words, and two cents each additional word.
THE WEEKLY MAIL forms an excellent medium through which to reach the public, circulating from every Post Office and prominent point in Ontario, and largely in the sister Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Manitoba.
THE WEEKLY MAIL—Printed and Published by CHRISTOPHER W. BUNTING, at the office corner of King and Bay streets in the City of Toronto.

The Weekly Mail.

VOL. VII. NO. 334. TORONTO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1878. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Obstinate Resistance of the Bosnians to Austrian Occupation.

SEVERAL HEAVY BATTLES.

AUSTRIA CALLS OUT FRESH TROOPS

DEPRESSION IN VIENNA.

Prorogation of the British Parliament.

SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.

ALL THE LATEST TELEGRAMS.

SATURDAY, Aug. 17.

A convention between Austria and Turkey, relative to the Austrian occupation of the Turkish Provinces was signed yesterday by Count Andrassy, the Austrian Chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Caratheodori Pasha, the Turkish under plenipotentiary.

A Vienna despatch says it is now recognized that the arrangements for the Austrian occupation of the Turkish Provinces were inadequate. New plans have been resolved upon, the effect of which will be visible in a week or ten days. The same correspondent says the Servian Government regards with anxiety the menacing attitude of the Albanian chiefs at Prizrend.

Thirty Turkish battalions stationed in Bosnia, including five battalions of regular troops have joined the insurgents.

A convention with Austria relative to the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina has been concluded. The duration of the occupation has not been fixed, but several articles of the convention recognise the sovereignty of the Sultan, and it is provided that in churches and mosques, public prayers for him shall continue to be offered.

Advices from insurgent sources represent General Szapary's defeat on 10th inst. as disastrous. It is stated he abandoned a battery, a large quantity of arms and ammunition, and many horses. The insurgents also claim that General Szapary's command was defeated in a second battle and that General Phillipovitch's army is falling back towards the River Save.

The chief corps of the Austrian army of occupation, under General Phillipovich, numbered 30,000 on the 14th, after deducting all the garrisons on the route. Gen. Szapary has received reinforcements, viz., of a whole brigade, to enable him to force his way to Zwornick. Serious difficulty is apprehended in advancing beyond Serajevo. The insurgents in Northern Bosnia are still active. On the 14th they attacked the Austrian garrison at Banjaluka, but were unsuccessful. They have taken up a position near Buzovaca, where an engagement is expected.

The *Political Correspondence* says the insurgents in Eastern Bosnia number 16,000. The Servian government has removed from the frontier all sympathizers with the insurrection, and made a declaration that Servia would not engage in anything contrary to her international duties.

A Vienna despatch says it is considered likely the insurgents will attack only the line of communication with Doboj.

A Vienna correspondent states that Austria has decided upon immediate further mobilization of troops. It is feared the pacification of Bosnia will take six weeks or two months.

A Vienna despatch says the Porte's underhand support of the Bosnians has caused a change of relations with Austria, which a short time ago was deemed impossible.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Parliament was prorogued to-day till 2nd November. Her Majesty's speech attributes the pacific solution of the difficulties in the East largely to the support of Parliament, and believes the peace concluded by Plenipotentiaries will be **satisfactory and durable. The independence of Turkey has been secured; the integrity of her territory guaranteed; and provision made for its defence, pledged by the defensive convention between her Majesty and the Sultan, in accordance with which Cyprus is occupied by British forces.** The speech praises the spirit and alacrity of the land and naval forces, and refers with especial gratification to the conduct of the Indian army, and the loyal attitude of the Indian Princes. The Queen declares her relations with all foreign Powers continue friendly. The speech concludes with reference to the supplies and general legislation.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 16.—The Porte's note relative to the demands of Greece maintains that the insurrection in Thessaly was solely kept up by bands from Greece; that Greece has no claim to a cession of territory on the score of moderation during the war, as she was only restrained by fear, and that Turkey never accepted the principle of the ratification of the frontier. The only sentence in the note which gives any hope of an understanding with Greece is that the Porte leaves to the Powers the task of judging its arguments. It says no really national insurrection has broken out in Thessaly and Epirus since 1829. Fresh bands have crossed the frontier, but have not been able to draw the population into insurrection.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 16.—The difficulties between Turkey and England relative to the introduction of reforms in Asia Minor are almost entirely removed. Sir Austin Layard has abandoned some of the demands made by England, which the Porte considered trenched upon its independence. The treaty respecting Cyprus did not imply renunciation by Turkey of her independence. Turkey would listen to the counsels of England, but would introduce reforms herself without any necessity for the installation in Asia of British Residents, who would seek to introduce reforms, instead of merely watching over their execution.

MONDAY, Aug. 19.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—A despatch dated Vienna says the momentary reverses which have befallen a few detachments of the Austrian army in Bosnia and Herzegovina, especially the forced retreat to Bobej of Gen. Szapary's division, has produced a depressing effect among the people, and their apprehensions are echoed in the newspapers, but a much calmer view is taken of the situation in competent military circles, where such checks are recognized as necessary incidents of even the most successful warfare. Hafiz Pasha's confession that thirty battalions of regular Turkish troops fought in the ranks of the insurgents has created a great sensation here, and greatly embitters the minds of the people against the Porte. It is understood all the opposition on the part of Bosnia, from the insurrection of Hadji Loga down to the most recent conflicts, have been contrived at Stamboul, and hypocritically imputed to the refractory subjects of the Sultan. What may transpire regarding the Austro-Turkish Convention, it is certain the underhand dealings of the Porte have brought about a change in the relation of this Government with Turkey, which a short time ago would have been deemed impossible.

The Christians in Bosnia are flocking to arms in consequence of heavy fines imposed on them by Austrians.

A Macal telegram says the Mahomedan insurgents receive ammunition from ports on the Egean Sea through private hands. The Arnauts and Albanians continue to muster in great force in the direction of Mitrovitza.

A telegram from the headquarters of General Phillipovich at Foinitza Cuprl, Aug. 16th, announces that the Austrian army on that day advanced in three columns against the insurgents, who had fortified themselves in a strong position near Buzovoca. A column forming the right wing of the Austrian army took the insurgents on the flank and rear and captured their entire camp with a large number of wagons, ammunition, and other property. Other columns were somewhat delayed by the ruggedness of the ground so the insurgents had time to withdraw with their artillery. They fled in advance to Kiseljak, near to which place the Austrians are now posted. The insurgents also occupy Visoka. Gen. Tegetheoff was marching thither and expected to arrive on 17th. The Austrian losses in these movements are inconsiderable. Gen. Szapary is still confronting the insurgents at Doboj on the Save.

A Vienna despatch says at least four more divisions of the Austrian army will go immediately to Bosnia.

A Vienna despatch says the negotiations between Austria and Turkey are on the verge of failure as a rupture is imminent. The last propositions of the Porte have been rejected. Caratheodori Pasha is awaiting instructions as to whether he shall quit Vienna.

TUESDAY, Aug. 20.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—A Vienna telegram says troops, ammunition, and material are constantly leaving for the South. Great depression prevails here. People do not believe the official assurances that the Porte, Servia and Montenegro do not support the insurrection.

A Pesth despatch says the opposition journals and leaders are taking advantage of the popular excitement about the occurrences in Bosnia to denounce the Imperial Cabinet with unmeasured violence, and charge them with sending Magyars to slaughter with the object of securing their extermination. The Hungarian troops have been the principal sufferers at Maglaj, Tuzla and Stolatz.

A Vienna despatch says the Porte's attitude towards Greece, its delay in evacuating Batoum, the resistance in Bosnia to Austria's occupation, the refusal to surrender the territory assigned by Congress to Montenegro, and the organized movement of the Albanians in Old Servia, threatening the Servians in their newly acquired lands, are here regarded as so many evidences of a deliberate policy which aims at stultifying the Berlin Congress and its results. It is the general opinion that by such policy the Porte is playing a dangerous game. The Austrian press and people are extremely bitter in view of eventual restoration of the occupied Provinces to the Porte, and public opinion is unanimous against the conclusion of a convention.

A Vienna despatch says Count Zichy has informed the Porte that in the event of more bloodshed in those Provinces Austria will definitely annex Bosnia and Herzegovina.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21.

After a severe engagement the Austrians occupied Serajevo yesterday.

Gen. Philipovitche's forces are steadily advancing. It is expected they will arrive at Serajevo today, Tuesday.

A Constantinople telegram says a Grand Council of the Porte will be held to-day to consider Austria's latest objection to the Turkish proposals for a convention.

The official report of General Phillipovich shows the capture of Serajevo was the result of the combined operations of his own force and that of General Tegethoff. Tegethoff occupied Visoka on 17th inst., capturing a quantity of arms and ammunition after an engagement in which he had eighty-two men wounded and four killed. He immediately advanced a considerable distance in the direction of Serajevo on Monday. Tegethoff's force formed in attacking column against the northern side of Serajevo, and opened a canonade against the castle at 6.30 o'clock in the morning, the insurgent artillery replying. Meanwhile, the force of Phillipovich, divided in two columns, was favoured by a thick fog in effecting a turning movement. The column directed against the insurgent position on the west-ward of Serajevo commenced the attack at 7.30 a.m., but the main column, driving the insurgents with difficulty from their strong positions, only reached its appointed post on the heights south of the city at 10.30, when the insurgents' cannon were silenced and the Austrian infantry advanced in swarms.

A despatch from Constantinople says the Bosnian insurrectionary Chief Hadji Loga, accidentally wounded himself. He has ordered that every Austrian commander who may be captured shall be hanged. The same despatch says the Porte has reiterated its orders in regard to non-resistance to the Austrian advance, but Turkish authority is, however, powerless in Bosnia.

Belgrade advices are to the effect that the preparations for resistance at Sienitza are gradually slackening. Several thousand Turkish regular troops passed through there, homeward for Bosnia.

General Phillipovich says the fighting of the most horrible kind ensued, which lasted until 1.30 p.m. The troops were fired upon from every doorway and window. Even the women and sick and wounded insurgents in the military hospitals participated in the incredible scenes of the wildest fanaticism. It was only owing to the good discipline of the troops that the town was not more seriously damaged. As it was some houses were plundered and burned. Our losses, unfortunately were not inconsiderable. The insurgents fled in all directions, especially towards Gorasda and Rogatica. At the close of the fighting the imperial flag was hoisted and saluted amidst the cheers of the Christian population.

A Vienna correspondent says a Council of Ministers yesterday decided upon extensive military measures so as to complete the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina within two months, and obviate the necessity of a winter campaign. No fresh loan is needed at present.

A Vienna despatch says it is reported that some Austrian companies have been reduced from 240 to 80 men.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Intelligence has been received from Constantinople to the effect that the English, French, and German Ambassadors yesterday urged upon the Porte in a decisive manner the strict and unreserved execution of the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin.

A Pera correspondent says the Porte has received an official telegram stating that the Russians had summoned the Lazis to immediately evacuate Batoum, but the Lazis refused to do so.

A Vienna despatch says Prince Bismarck has given it to be distinctly understood that any attempt to shirk the obligations taken respectively by the contracting Powers of the Treaty of Berlin, would be immediately followed by such measures as circumstances may require.

A Berlin despatch says the Russian General Stoletoff has organized an army of 75,000 Bulgarian volunteers, to which the Czar has furnished arms and officers.

THE LATEST—THURSDAY.

A Vienna correspondent says he knows as a fact that Count Andrassy does not credit the reports that the Porte connived at the resistance of the Bosnians, and he also adds that Austria contemplates no *rapprochement* with the Turkish Government.

A correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that Russia has finally determined to retain her positions before Constantinople until the evacuation of Batoum is completed.

Cattaro despatches state that hostilities broke out on Tuesday between the Turks and Montenegrins near Podgoritza.

A Rague telegram says 5,000 insurgents are advancing upon Gradisca, near Doboj. On the 17th a Turkish commander at Batoum has informed the inhabitants that the Russians will enter that city on August 29, and the municipal government announced that vessels will arrive to embark any inhabitants who don't wish to stay.

A Vienna despatch says the negotiations for a convention between Austria and Turkey are still proceeding, but the Turkish demands are exorbitant and unacceptable.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—At to-day's sitting of the International Monetary Conference Messrs. Fenton and Groesbeck explained the position of the United States Treasury, showing its advance towards resumption of specie payment. All the delegates then expressed the monetary position of their respective countries. Mr. Goschen, of the British delegation, said that although England has a gold standard she is greatly interested in the matter of silver retaining its monetary condition. He believed the world would remain divided into two parts, one having a gold, and the other a double standard. He regretted that there was no harm in this being the case. The Swiss representative supported M. Goschen's views. M. Mess, representative of Holland, thought the United States would only be supported by nations labouring under forced paper currency. M. Leon Say, the French Minister of Finance, said the monetary question would remain too obscure for France to take sides as long as Germany had a considerable stock of silver, which she could throw upon the market. He hoped, however, approximation and initiative having been taken by the United States in this matter. The Conference adjourned till Thursday.

In his address to the Monetary Conference, M. Say stated that the policy of France was to await the moment when she could resume free minting of silver. The Swiss representative said while agreeing with the present expectant attitude of the Latin union as described by M. Say, Switzerland looked forward to a gold standard as the ultimate solution of the question of coinage. Mr. Goschen argued that free mintage of silver will be impossible. The formal rejection of the proposal, however, is to be regretted, as the public would consider it as a condemnation of the monetary use of silver as the companion of gold wherever possible, as the universal disuse of silver would provoke a terrible crisis. He added that an agreement for a universal gold standard might force England to reconsider her policy of maintaining the silver coinage of India intact.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—The following are the propositions submitted to the Monetary Conference by the United States delegates, and which are now under consideration and discussion:—

1st. It is the opinion of this assembly that it is not desirable that silver be excluded from free coinage in Germany and the United States. On the contrary this assembly believes it to be desirable that unrestricted coinage of silver, and its uses as money of unlimited legal tender, should be retained where they exist and as far as practicable restored where they have ceased to exist.

2nd. The use of both gold and silver as unlimited legal tender money may be safely adopted, first by equalizing them at a relation to be fixed by international agreement, and second by granting to each metal at a relation fixed on equal terms of coinage, making no discrimination between them.

Execution of Hoedel.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—Emil Hoedel, who attempted the assassination of the Emperor William in May, was beheaded this morning early in the court-yard of the new prison at Berlin. The Imperial warrant, decreeing that justice should take its course, was signed on the 8th of the present month. Hoedel's age was twenty-one.

Hoedel, when informed that his execution was fixed upon, became deathly pale. He wished to plead for pardon, but soon recovered his composure when told this was useless. He asked for wine for supper, and drank to the Commune and the leader of the Social Democracy. When his sentence was read on the scaffold he spat disdainfully, and cried "Bravo." He repulsed the ministrations of a chaplain, declaring them useless, as it would take years to convert him. Fifty persons, including officials, judges, police, and twelve citizens, attended the execution, which is generally approved. Official notice of the execution had been posted throughout the city as a warning. It required but a single stroke of the axe to decapitate Hoedel. The remains were immediately buried.

Chief of the Czar's Police Fatally Stabbed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, Aug. 16.—As Gen. Mezentzow, Chief of the Emperor's Private Police, was leaving a shop at the corner of the Place Michel, he was fired upon by two persons with revolvers and fell wounded. The assassins jumped into a droschky and drove off. They have not been arrested. Mezentzow was conveyed home. The sale of the newspaper *Golos* on the streets is prohibited.

LATER.—Gen. Mezentzow, Chief of the Emperor's private police, died of the wounds received from the two assassins. He was stabbed above the heart, not shot.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The attempted assassination of the Russian Chief of Police is the subject of comment here. The theory is advanced that it was the work of secret societies, and was in retaliation for the execution of Hoedel at Berlin. A bond of sympathy is said to exist between the secret societies of Russia, Germany, and France, and the fact that Hoedel's sentence was to be carried out was known in St. Petersburg on Friday morning. It is said that both Hoedel and Dr. Noehlinr, who is soon to meet Hoedel's fate, were in association with the Russian societies.

TELEGRAPHIC MISCELLANY.

Mr. Marsan, law clerk of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, is dead.

The Earl of Fife carries two and a half millions insurance on his life.

Pope Leo is said to be an enthusiastic amateur of music, and is able to sing mass with fine effect.

The Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise have gone to Kissingen, where they will spend some time.

Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone will contribute a paper to the next *North American Review* on "Kin beyond Sea."

The London correspondent of the Edinburgh *Scotsman* says her Majesty has invited Lord Beaconsfield to visit her at Osborne.

It is reported that Mr. Archibald Forbes, special correspondent of the *Daily News*, has quitted Cyprus ill of the prevailing fever.

A despatch from Bucharest says the Russians occupied Varna, Bulgaria, on the 11th. The garrison is to consist of 11,000 men with 100 guns.

Lady Lisgar, widow of the late Lord Lisgar, Governor-General of Canada, has been married at Paris to her late husband's private secretary, Sir Francis Fortescue Turville, who is considerably her junior.

Sir Stafford Northcote, replying to an inquiry in the House of Commons, said that no communications had been exchanged with the Vatican regarding the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and the Holy See.

O'Donovan Rossa is in St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn, slowly recovering from paralysis of the legs, the result, it is said, of his leap from a train in this city on 17th March last. He has resigned the Presidency of the Fenian Brotherhood.

Mrs. Miller, who succored and befriended hundreds of Union prisoners, in Libby Prison, has been ejected from her home in Mulberry street, New York, and all her household goods are on the sidewalk. She is old and unable, by feebleness, to earn her support.

Colonel Shaw, who arrived at Manchester after a very pleasant journey, has quite settled down. He has taken a handsome cottage at Sale, six miles from his consulate, and is now calmly awaiting the time when Hanlan shall arrive in England to gather additional laurels.

It has been announced that Prince Bismarck has addressed an official warning to the Turkish Government, that the effect of any further delay on the part of the Porte in executing the provisions of the Berlin Treaty would endanger the prolongation or the existence of the Turkish Government.

President MacMahon has pardoned twenty-five Communists.

A scheme is on foot for the erection of a vice-regal residence at Montreal.

The annual Congress of microscopists will be held at Buffalo on Aug. 18th.

Col. Gilmore's band was exceedingly popular and successful in Germany, and has been invited to go to Russia.

The prohibition of the export of torpedoes and other war material from Great Britain has been rescinded.

The *Post*, the Irish Catholic daily of Montreal, has come out strongly in favour of Protection to manufactures.

It is reported the Fenian O'Hearn, under sentence of imprisonment for life at Dartmoor prison, will be released.

A new forgery of one thousand dollar bonds of the Suspension Bridge and Erie Junction railroad has been discovered.

The Italian Government, in response to overtures from the Vatican, reaffirms its determination to maintain the Royal prerogatives.

The following are the shipments of live stock from Montreal for the week ending this week:—1,061 head of cattle, 3,039 sheep, and 440 hogs, valued at $110,000.

A despatch from Constantinople reports that after the revolution in Samarkand, Gen. Todleben was fired at by a young Greek without effect and the assassin was arrested.

A special from San Antonio says General Mackenzie and his troops have crossed into Mexico, at Fort Duncan. There is great activity among the Mexicans on the other side.

The contract for the stone cutting and masonry work at the new Parliament House at St. John, N.B., has been awarded to Richard J. Foxwell, St. John, the figures being about $170,000.

A Rome despatch says the Papal Secretary of State has decided to drop the present negotiations for the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between the Vatican and England.

The Berlin *Post* announces that the European Commission to reorganize Eastern Roumelia will meet at Constantinople on September 12th. The Commission for the reorganization of Bulgaria meets immediately.

A correspondent at Larnaca continues to assert that fever rages in Cyprus. He says one-fourth of the white troops and two-thirds of the doctors are stricken with fever. The disease, however, is not of a fatal type.

The World's Convention of Young Men's Christian Association is in session at Geneva. A thousand delegates are present from America, Belgium, England, France, Holland, Spain, and the Protestant cantons of Switzerland.

During the progress of a second balloting for a member of Parliament at Harburg, Hanover, the Socialists and Clericals joined issue, and which the troops were called upon to quell. One of the rioters was killed and several wounded.

Senator Zamacona, the Mexican Minister at Washington, having been asked whether he anticipated war between the United States and Mexico, replied: "By no means. President Diaz is very anxious to preserve friendly relations with the United States."

The United States Secretary of State has addressed a letter to the British Government, setting forth the reasons why the Canadian fisheries award, $5,500,000, is considered excessive, and asking for a review of the case in order that the same may be reduced. No reply has yet been received.

A committee, consisting of D. C. McDonald, J. B. Schram, W. Bailey, and John Law, has been appointed at London as representatives of the unemployed to frame a suitable scheme of colonization, whereby the surplus labour of that city may be drafted off upon the public land under special assistance from the Government.

The Vatican has sent to Mgr. Mazella, Papal nuncio, proposals to be submitted to Prince Bismarck regarding the return of the expelled bishops to their dioceses. The Vatican would accept a simple promise of non-interference, and thinks the German Government might regard this as a much less difficult concession than formal sanction.

A letter from Reading, Pa., says that that city is the headquarters of the Knights of Labour, that the Order is secret, and now numbers over 500,000 members, oath bound, and that their objects are to secure work for members, assist them when out of work, organize strikes, and make themselves felt in politics. In order to include Catholics, the latter are given to understand that the oath is not binding at the confessional.

The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed Collector Merrill, of New York, to enforce the Customs law against European tourists. Custom House Auctioneer Draper is to be sued to the full extent of the law for attempting to smuggle fourteen umbrellas, several sets of decorated china, twenty-two dozen of kid gloves, and other dutiable articles, in his trunks. He will have to pay $1,600 duties and a penalty three times the value of the goods.

The German Ultramontane and Progressist journals bitterly oppose the new anti-Socialist bill now pending before the Federal Council. The National Liberals are undecided about the policy they should pursue. They say the present bill is an improvement upon the former measure, and they think it possible their party may compromise and support the bill with some modifications. The support of the National Liberals would secure the adoption of the bill.

Friday's session of the International Monetary Conference was almost entirely taken up by Mr. Groesback's order. He laid much stress on the popularity always enjoyed in America by silver metal, described the inadvertent manner in which the law of 1873 demonetizing silver was passed, vindicated Congress from any suspicion of selfish motive in the matter of their opponents was Protestant ascendancy in Church and State. I entirely repudiate the principle of Protestant ascendancy as understood by those who subjected their Catholic countrymen to penal laws, depriving them of the elective franchise, the right to sit in Parliament, and subjected them to a variety of other disadvantages. That was the meaning of Protestant ascendancy as maintained by Orangemen until a period within the memory of many now living.

Q.—Is it not to your knowledge that at the time these disabilities existed in Ireland similar disabilities existed against Protestants in every Catholic country, and especially in their prototype, the Roman Catholics, and that the Catholics of Ireland would have established in Ireland a system of Government similar to that of Rome and Spain with the processes, accompanying it, of the inquisition and its auto-da-fé? A.—I am perfectly aware that the foreign Governments referred to in the question were of a wholly different character from that of the United Kingdom. With regard to what the Catholics in Ireland would do if they had the power to establish a system of government for themselves, I can only judge by all their declarations and their public acts during the last fifty years, as I have had an opportunity of observing their proceedings. I have found their leaders the unflinching advocates of civil and religious liberty, and of every measure calculated to advance the freedom of the people. The late Daniel O'Connell not only fought for the repeal of the test and Corporation acts by which Protestant Dissenters were oppressed, but for the emancipation of negro slavery, reform in Parliament, and all other liberal measures, and was supported in everything by the almost unanimous voice of his countrymen. During the whole of my residence in Canada, I have never known an instance in which Protestants have had to complain of acts of intolerance from their Catholic countrymen. I, therefore, entirely disbelieve that Catholics, if in the ascendency, would act in a persecuting spirit.

Q. Does liberty, according to your notion, consist in having the great majority of the population of this Province guided and controlled by religious authority, which teaches that the Pope is the first Sovereign of all the world, including England and her colonies; that it is a heresy to profess that to be the law of this country, that the Sovereign of England, and at the same time prescribing an association formed to support the principle of maintaining the present Sovereign and her successors as the head of the Church and State?

Mr. BARNARD objected to the question, and after some discussion the question was withdrawn.

A. With regard to the doctrines inculcated by the Catholic Church, it is wholly impossible for me to give an opinion. I have never seen the Syllabus, and can say nothing on the subject. With regard to the electors being directed and controlled by the clergy, the result of my own experience is that the Protestant clergy have taken a more active part in elections than the Catholic clergy. I am not of opinion that the Catholic faith prevents a man from being a good subject to a Protestant Sovereign and a true friend to civil and religious liberty. I do not believe that the interference of the head of the Catholic Church extends to anything but matters of faith. I believe myself wholly incompetent to give a satisfactory opinion on such a subject.

Q. Did you ever hear of a judgment pronounced by the Superior Court of Canada concerning undue influence? A. Certainly I have.

Q. From your knowledge of the city, could you state if a shorter route could be followed from St. James street to Stanley street church than by following the route as advertised in the *Star* of July 8th, marked C? A. I don't think a shorter route could be chosen, though as short a one and more private might have been chosen.

This closed the examination of Sir Francis Hincks, and the Court adjourned until to-morrow at two o'clock.

Mr. Carter, Q.C., who is prosecuting the Orangemen, has applied to the authorities for protection on account of threats made against him. He alleges that he is followed through the streets by strangers, who are bent on doing him mischief. Officers are stationed at his house, and detectives keep a watchful eye over him when he goes or comes from Court.

MONTREAL, Aug. 20.—The preliminary investigation in the case against the leaders of the Orange Association, who were arrested on the 12th of July, was resumed this afternoon in the grand jury room. A Mr. Doutre appeared as advocate for the defence. He would disclose the names of those who were members of the Orange Order, and whether they were bound by secret oaths. If this were done he could close the case to-morrow.

Mr. DOUTRE expressed his surprise at such a request, which he considered showed the weakness of the prosecution. He declined to give such information.

Col. GEO. SMITH was then examined for the prosecution.

Q. You heard an allusion made yesterday to the presentation by the Orangemen of Eastern Canada of an address to the Queen on the death of the Prince Consort? A. I did.

Q. I believe you signed that address; did you not? A. I understand this is a criminal action, and I do not want to criminate myself, therefore I decline to answer the question.

Q. Do you believe that the Orange order is illegal, and that its members are liable to prosecution?

Mr. DOUTRE objected to this, as it was a legal opinion, not a question of fact.

Mr. BARNARD, Q.C., said he was astonished at the nature of the objection. It seemed to him that it was the object of the defence to keep the whole matter in a muddle. He said no witness could stand on his privilege without he had good grounds, if he was afraid of criminating himself, and so forth.

After considerable argument the advocates for the prosecution persisted in their question and sent for law authorities to consult on the legality of the question.

Mr. CARTER produced the Criminal Acts of 1869, chapter 20, 28th section, which says that if a witness after taking the necessary oath refuses to answer questions without proper cause, he may be sent to gaol or any other place of confinement for a term not exceeding ten days.

Mr. BERNARD asked for the enforcement of the law, as no proper reason for objecting to the question had been given. He said he was very sorry to be reduced to this necessity, but he was.

The formal application for a warrant for Colonel Smith's confinement if he still refuse to answer was then made.

Mr. DOUTRE said the witness was still justified in not answering, as if he answered the question, he would next be asked if he was an Orangeman, and he would then criminate himself, and be included in the prosecution. Another thing was that here was a layman who was asked a legal question, which he could not be supposed to answer.

Mr. CARTER read several additional authorities bearing on his application for Colonel Smith's commitment.

His HONOUR refused to grant the warrant, and said that if it was persisted in he would adjourn the case until to-morrow. This was afterwards done, and the case fixed for hearing to-morrow afternoon at two o'clock.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A Memorial to Her Majesty.

Threatened Withdrawal from the Union.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 21.—A Victoria despatch states that in the Provincial Parliament the Attorney-General introduced a memorial to the Queen setting forth the grievances of the Province against the Dominion, and praying that in case the terms of Union are not complied with by the first May next, that British Columbia be allowed to withdraw from the Union. The memorial will be adopted by a large majority.

ITALIA IRREDENTA

A Grand But Dangerous Idea!

LONDON, Aug. 21.—A Rome special says that although the *Italia Irredenta* party which was disowned as not being the representative voice of the country, and though the utter absurdity of provoking a conflict with Austria has been fully confessed, the idea still exists in the minds of all Italians, and finds expression even in the most moderate journals that the national geographical ethnographical unity is incomplete, the depression of a rupture with Austria is due to a sense of weakness, which may pass away. Grand as the idea may be, it can only lead Italy into incalculable dangers. All her efforts are, and will long be, required to regulate her financial difficulties, and relieve her own people from an immense and oppressive burden of taxation.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Visit of His Excellency to Sir Hugh Allan—His Lordship's Future Progress.

MONTREAL, Aug. 17.—At Stanstead His Excellency the Governor-General was presented with an address by the Town Council and the Corporation of Stanstead Ladies' College. After a short trip to the latter, His Excellency said, "And now ladies and gentlemen, before we separate I am going to do a thing which I have not often had occasion to do before, but which I shall do with the greatest possible pleasure. As we have been honoured to-day, and it has been a considerable honour in my estimation at least, by the presence of the Governor of Vermont, I will ask you to join with me, and give three cheers for the President." After which the cheers have been given, and as a will, his Excellency called for three cheers for Governor Fairbanks, of Vermont, and they were given with a good solid tiger—the band in the meanwhile played "Yankee Doodle," which was loudly cheered. His Excellency was presented to many of those on the platform, whom he had not previously met, and everything having been in readiness for the trip, he, along with the rest of the party, was conveyed to the station bound for Georgeville, where they took the boat for Magog on Saturday, to visit the Park House, and after being the guests of Sir Hugh Allan, to return via Granby, Waterloo, and St. Johns to Montreal.

MONTREAL, Aug. 19.—On Friday evening, at 9.30, his excellency arrived at Magog on Sir Hugh Allan's steamer from Orford, which met him at Georgeville. The village was illuminated, and an arch erected on the road. At the wharf the party were met by the local volunteer company and base ball club, and escorted to the carriage waiting for them at the Park House, part of the way through an extemporized avenue of evergreen trees. At the Park House, Mr. A. H. Moore, on behalf of the citizens, read an address to his Excellency, followed by one in French, read by Mr. St. Louis. On Saturday his Excellency visited Sir Hugh Allan's residence. All day Sunday, it rained heavily, but did not prevent the Vice-regal party attending service in the neat little Episcopal church there, which was beautifully decorated with evergreens. The Excellency and members were also decorated by the ladies visiting at the Park House. This morning the party left Magog for Lillington, the Governor-General there lunches at the Hon. Mr. Huntington's, and perhaps will visit the celebrated Huntington mine. He then proceeds to Waterloo, where he will arrive about five o'clock. The train is being well decorated, and here his Excellency will deliver his formal answer to the addresses given to him in the Eastern Townships.

Crimes and Casualties.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—A lamentable accident occurred this evening at a new quarry, near London and Port Stanley railway, near this city, resulting in the almost instant death of an aged lady, Mrs. Corrigan, and the serious injury of Mrs. Emery and a child of the latter. They were driving homewards, and had to cross the track at a deep cutting where the care come round a sharp curve. The evening express coming along at that instant, caught their vehicle as it got on the track, and completely wrecked it, throwing all the occupants out. Mrs. Corrigan alighted on her head, and appears to have been killed instantly. Her companions were more or less injured, and had an almost miraculous escape.

GEORGETOWN, Aug. 17.—A lad, 16 years old, son of Henry Tost, contractor for building the new town hall, fell from a scaffolding on that building, a distance of eleven o'clock to-day, a distance of over thirty feet, striking on his head and face on a pile of planks. The injured lad lies in a precarious condition.

ST. CATHARINES, Aug. 17.—A German named Delia Chester, aged about 25, committed suicide last evening by jumping into the canal near the gas works. Cause, despondency owing to desertion by her husband.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Evidence in the Moore-Howie rape case was heard this morning by Squire Peters. The girl was still so ill from the effects of the treatment, that she laid on a lounge while under examination and spoke little above a whisper. Her testimony was to the effect previously reported that Howie, returning from his child's funeral, his wife being ill in London Asylum, committed a violent outrage on the person of the complainant, who was a servant in his house. The prisoner was committed for trial.

WINGHAM, Aug. 17.—A young lad named Arthur Thompson, aged 16, set fire to a tin of coal oil yesterday morning, while playing with it. The tin contained about three gallons of oil. He was terribly burnt, and, after passing an agonizing night, died this morning.

MONTREAL, Aug. 17.—R. R. Grindley and J. Parkans, of the British Bank here, took a skiff yesterday afternoon with the intention of proceeding down the river for a swim. A gale occurred while they were on the water, and it is supposed that their boat was capsized, as they have not since been heard of.

ST. CATHARINES, Aug. 20.—A young lad named Samuel McClelland, aged 13 years, died this morning after a few days' illness from an attack of lockjaw, caused by scratching his